The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,541. NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52
——— including postage..... „ 78
For half a year in advance delivered in town... „ 28
——— including postage ..... „ 39
For three months in advance, delivered in Town „ 15
——— including postage ..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 13
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Three lines and under ..... Rs. 2 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 1 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 1 2
Each Additional succeeding insertion ... „ 0 2 As. per line, but not for insertions counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding Ditto ... 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. Letters Remaining Uncalled For, Before 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MARRIAGE.

[illegible], at Madras, the wife of J. C. [illegible], of a son.

MARRIAGES.

[illegible]—January 2 th, at Pakenham, the wife of Lieutenant, Anchor [illegible], of a son.

TOMLISON—January 16th, at Heel hall, Gordon, wife of Mr. A. J. Tomlinson, and da ghter of the late Mr. W. Jeffrey, Edinburgh.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Kisseer Assau, Lingar, Bushire, and Bussorah as the following are [illegible]

Leave Bombay		Leave Bussorah	
[illegible]	3rd & 17th	[illegible]	12th & 2nd
[illegible]	9th	Bushire	22nd 6th
6 August	25th	„ [illegible]	2nd 16th
[illegible]	2nd	B. Assau	12th 11th
[illegible]	16th	„ Muscat	22nd 21st
[illegible]	30th	Arrive Bombay	2nd 26th

[illegible] Agent for Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Ports of Call—Mandvie, Karunja, Dharumtur, Cutch, Mandavie, Mangrole, Verawul, Diu, Gogo, Dholera, Bhownuggur, Sarkeej, Jumbooseer, Broach, Dewa, Ahmedabad, Kurrachee, Tatta, Hyderabad, Vikkur, Rohree, Mittenkote, Bhawulpore, Mooltan, Leia, Dera Ghazee Khan, Mithenkote, Dera Ismail Khan, Kalabagh, Mianee, Shahpore, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, Attock, Peshawur, Cherat, Jellalabad, Cabool.

	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Fares Cabin	50	0	30	0	20	0
Deck Cabin	30	0	20	0	10	0
Deck Class	20	0	15	0	10	0

The Steam Ferry Boats will run and after the 15th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Bombay Customer, the Dharumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 7 A. M., and the Dolera Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dharumtur and Dolera every afternoon at 1 P. M.

Fresh Provisions, Tea and Coffee available for either ferry for a period of 24 hours, at Re. 1 per head.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th October 1866.

Steamer Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ON A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, in the following order:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Sunday	Cochin	Sunday	Beypore
Monday	Beypore	Monday	Calicut
Tuesday	Calicut	Tuesday	Cannanore
Wednesday	Cannanore	Wednesday	Mangalore
Thursday	Mangalore	Thursday	Cochin
Friday	Cochin	Friday	Beypore
Saturday	Beypore	Saturday	Calicut

Passengers for Cochin and Beypore will proceed by the Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturday, and those for Calicut and Cannanore by the Steamer leaving Bombay on Monday.

Passengers for Cochin can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Beypore.

Passengers for Cannanore, Mangalore, and Cochin will proceed by the Steamer leaving Bombay on Monday, and those for Beypore and Calicut by the Steamer leaving Bombay on Tuesday.

Passengers for Bombay will proceed by the Steamer leaving Cochin on Saturday, and those for Calicut and Beypore by the Steamer leaving Beypore on Sunday.

Fares and Freights will be regulated according to the above table on NATURALLY, the 2nd proximo.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail positively about 25th proximo).

THE frigate built Screw Steam Ship "MELBOURNE," Hiram W. Avery, Commander, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Messrs. [illegible] S.S.)

Bombay, 21st January 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. Company will despatch the S. S. "NORNA," 900 Tons and 250 H. P., to Suez about 1st February.

Any cargo offering for Freight will be received by G. F. HENAY, superintendent.

Bombay, 26th January 1867.

Shippers are informed that the "NORNA" will have low rates of freight for Aden, and are requested to note this in reference to their Indents or Patterns.

FOR LONDON.

(Under engagement to Her Majesty's Government.)

(To sail on 4th February.)

THE well-known comfortable Passenger Ship the "ESSEX," A 1 13 years, 1,300 tons, Commander Lamb, Her rates of Passage apply by letter or person to the Commander, or to

Bombay, 26th January 1867. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE fine Clipper Ship "FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE" 1260 Tons, J. Harrison Commander, is sailing for Liverpool about the middle of February next, to proceed on a consignment for sale. First Class Passengers only.

Apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOSARE, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, or to the Commander on board.

FOR LONDON via KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to Her Majesty's Government.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "TRAFALGAR," 1,200 Tons Register, LEM SO SHARP OR., Commander, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 26th January 1867. Agents of Ship *Trafalgar*.

TO CAPTAINS AND AGENTS.—The fast sailing and well known powerful Tug Steamers "BOMBAY" and "PEHLWAN" (cleaned and painted on the Patent Slip during late Holidays) are available for towing Ships to or from the Docks or in and out of the Harbour. For rates (which are the lowest in the Port) apply at the Office of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited), where also may be seen the Testimonials received from the Commanders of several and many Gentlemen of the most respectable manner in which they have performed their work.

OFFICES—DAVID SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, Elphinstone Circle, (Opposite the Mint).

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF [illegible] NOORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Tampore*.

Bombay, 19th January 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA.—Contributors to PUNCH IN INDIA are requested to forward their MSS to the Editor of PUNCH IN INDIA without delay.

Bombay Gazette Office, 17th December 1866.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hunnuum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY the Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Bullions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.

For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) GEORGE MARSH, BOMANJEE [illegible], Managers.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. I..... „ 19 do.
Do. No. II..... „ 8 do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—This Company has been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. WARWICK & Co. of Hoogoghaat, and the undersigned will be happy to show Samples and receive Orders for the same, as well as for the Company's own Agencies at Ahmedabad, Broach, Randere, Kaingaum and Oomrowtee.

THOMAS D. KER,
General District Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th January 1867.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—Undersigned has the honour to announce that the B. B & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY have been authorized by Government to invite Tenders for the completion of the Breakwater in Back Bay, and for the construction of an inshore embankment with Line of Railway thereon from Chowpatty to Colaba.

The Conditions of Contract and Specifications can be obtained on or after the 1st February, on application at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer of the Company, Grant road, where also the Plans and Drawings can be inspected.

The selection of the Contractor, the adjustment of the Contract, and the execution of the Works will be in every respect subject to the approval of the Government of Bombay.

The Contractor whose Tender is accepted will have to give Personal Security, and also to find two Sureties for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the acceptance or rejection of any Tender.

Tenders should be sent in on or before the 14th February.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B & C. I. Railway.

Office, Grant Road, Bombay, 30th January 1867.

TO PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following:—

Sarony's Patent Apparatus, or Universal Rest, with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios in London and elsewhere. It is found to be a most valuable auxiliary to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent—one of the lightest and most portable Tents hitherto introduced for out-door work

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston

Ice.

200 Barrels Apples,
200 Cases Kerosene Oil, } To arrive in February.

For Sale by C. W. SMITH,
Agent for the Tudor Company.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Singor STEFFANI and Singor FRANCESCONI beg to announce their Benefit to take place at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE on SATURDAY, February 2nd, on which occasion Verdi's Grand Opera RIGOLETTO will be performed.

Fantasia, per Violin .....SIG. STEFFANI.

With Pianoforte, accompaniment

BY

Miss AMALIA JACKSON.

Grand Overture.....MERCADANTE,

By the Orchestra.

Meditazione by BACH.

Per Piano ..... MISS JACKSON.
Violin ..... SIG. STEFFANI.
Vocal solo ..... SIG. FRANCESCONI.
Harmonium ..... SIG. ZAPPA.

To conclude with the Grand Ballet,

"IDA RAPITA."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 10
Stalls ..... „ 5
Upper Circle ..... „ 3

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has THIS DAY opened an extensive stock of the best London-made BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of every description and size. He also begs to notify that he is now in a position to execute all Orders entrusted to his Care in the shortest possible period. Gentlemen in the Mofussil will please accompany their Orders with Remittances to ensure quick execution.

R. PARTRIDGE.

No. 2 Hummum Street

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khumgaum, and Budnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st instant.

Bombay, 28th January 1867. ROBINSON & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A List of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,
52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,
AND
3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.,
Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Classics	Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Mathematics	Mr. Allan Connal, M. A.
French	Mons H. Dupont, P. A. Mons H. A. de Joannis, M. A.
German	Dr. Hermann. Herr Bernhard Heymann.
English Composition, History, Geography, &c.	Mr. C. Sutton. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Drawing	Mr. B. Wright, Certificated Master in Art.

Piano, Singing, Part Singing, Elocution, and Drilling, by Messrs. Heinrich Bohrer, W. Wilkinson, G. Benson, Wm. Carter, Arthur J. Bell, and H. Munday.

This College offers to Parents and Guardians of youth, resident in India, all the comfort of a Christian home in England, combined with a sound and finished Education.

Pupils are received from eight years of age.

Arrangements can be made for residence during the vacations.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, &c.

Reference is kindly permitted to

GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.
H. DEAR, Esq., } Monghyr, Bengal.
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq., }

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Referees.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks	15	
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	18	
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants „	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants „	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants „	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

GLOVES GENTS.

	Rs.	As.
JOUVIN'S White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents. per pair	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plongé or very fine Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Lavender Sewn Black	2	12
FRENCH White Kid Gloves	2	12
COLORED Lisle Thread Gloves	1	12
DOGSKIN Gloves, Town made	2	12
MILITARY Duck and Doe Gloves	3	8

LADIES KID GLOVES.

	Rs.	A.
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Light Drabs „	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plongé „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2	12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3 to	4 0
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4 0
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring	4	5 0
THE TURKOMAN Long Flowing Silk Stole Scarfs	5	6 0
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Sailor's knot.	3	4 0
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Silk. and Colors	1	4
THE EGLINGTON Tie, Black and Colors	1	12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65	0	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	0
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	7	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits „	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits independent	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits „	20	0

COLLARS.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S Regent Collars ... Per doz...	7	8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S Indian Rock Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Cruz Collars	7	8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S Oxonian Hats, black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Yachting Hats	6	12
CHRISTY'S Milton: a perfect Sun Hat	10	0
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S 7—8 Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Brisbane	19	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Varsailles Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Confederate Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Natalee Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Round & Sun Felt Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATE'S Judge in Chambers do.	30	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to	20
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Barlee Rug	20	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	8	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	9	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	10	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	11	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	14	0
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16 to	30
SUET Silk Handkerchiefs each	5	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs with coloured borders	16	0

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Solitaires	14 to	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Link Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Pins	12	16
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Shirt Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Collar Studs	6	9
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Rings	10	16
GENTLEMEN'S Ivory and Pearl Studs	1	6

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

	Rs.	As.
Superior Cotton Sheeting, per yd	2	8
Huckaback Towelling	4	0
Pillow Cases Irish Linen	2	0
Linen Damask Table Covers	14 to	20
The Royal White Turkish Towel, per doz	25	0
The Royal Brown Turkish Towel	25	0
Clothes, Hat and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.		
Guryot's French Braces	each	2 12
Guryot's French Cantab „		2 12
Sponges and Bags		1 4
Hat Bands		1 4
Slippers, various kinds	each	2 0
Morning Dressing Gowns	each	30 0

Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

FOR SALE.—Thomas's Sewing Machines.

BADHAM & Co.
Apollo House Bombay.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Elwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Varailles, Natalius, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms—
For 12 months' ..... 6 per cent.
5 months' ..... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 867.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—The business of the Liquidator in Bombay of the above Corporation will from this date be carried on in Rampart Row, above the Offices of the Central Bank of Western India.

F. W. LAWRENCE, Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th January 1867.

PROFESSOR VANEK'S
MAGICAL THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 1st FEBRUARY,
THE
ASTOUNDING AND WONDER-STRIKING
DECAPITATION SCENE.

A grand Magical Experiment, executed by PROFESSOR VANEK only. The Magic Room will be brilliantly illuminated, and the head of the decapitated will be exposed in such a manner to the public, as to allow every one a chance of inspection it. After an interval of 7 minutes the head will be replaced on the body and life restored.

GRAND OPTICAL CYCLORAMA,
The voyage through America, France, Italy, Holland, Scotland, Greece, Rome, &c. &c.

COMIC AND LAUGHABLE MUSEUM.

BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Reserved Chairs	Rs. 5
Second Class	„ 3
Gallery	„ 1
Private Boxes (admitting 4)	„ 20

First Class numbered Chairs and Private Boxes may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at ½ to 9.

JOHN WESSELY, Manager.

NOTICES.

MATHEMATICAL AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.—Six inch Transit Theodolites with Vertical Circle, illuminated axis, and three Tangent-screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, complete in Mahogany box, with brass lock and handle and brass screwed as covers ..... Rs. 500 0

Six inch Theodolites, Everest's pattern, with three Tangent screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, flesh vernier plates, complete as above 450

Six inch Everest's Theodolite with three Tangent screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, bevelled vernier plates, complete as above 440

A variety of other Theodolites kept in stock.

DUMPY LEVELS.—Fourteen inch Dumpy Levels, Bronzed, with compass, complete with Tripod Stand, and strong Mahogany box for Level 250 0

Ten inch Dumpy Level, complete, as above 225 0

Sopwith's Fourteen foot Levelling Staff each 45 0

Prismatic Compasses, 3½ inch with silver graduated ring, divided to 360 degrees, in leather sling case with Tripod stand, complete 75 0

Do. do. do. 4 inch complete, as above 85 0

Do. do. do. 4½ inch complete, as above 100 0

Pocket Sextants, three inch, with Telescope complete, in Leather sling case 85 0

Spirit Levels, 18 inches long, solid brass with adjusting screws, fitted in strong Oak boxes 50 0

Brass Spirit Levels, 12 inch, with Cross Tube for Vertical and Horizontal use, and adjusting screws ... 25 0

Plain Spirit Levels, six in 12 inch Ebony with brass surface plate 8 0

Chesterman's Patent Metallic wove MEASURING TAPES, with folding winder—

100 feet Tapes	Rs.	10
66 feet	„	8
50 feet	„	6

Best Steel MEASURING CHAINS with arrows complete—

50 feet Chains	Rs.	12
66 feet	„	15
100 feet	„	18

Brass Rolling PARALLEL RULERS.—

6 inch Rolling Ruler	Rs.	9		
9	„	„	„	14
12	„	„	„	18
15	„	„	„	23
18	„	„	„	27
24	„	„	„	36
30	„	„	„	45

Ebony Rolling PARALLEL RULERS with Brass Rollers—

6 inch Roller	Rs.	5		
9	„	„	„	7
12	„	„	„	9
15	„	„	„	12
18	„	„	„	14
24	„	„	„	18
30	„	„	„	25

T SQUARES of best seasoned wood—

24 inch Ebony with moveable stock	Rs.	9		
36	„	„	„	12
24	„	Pear Tree with Brass edges	„	6
36	„	do. „	„	8
48	„	do. „	„	10
24	„	do. plain edges	„	4

EBONY AND PEAR TREE STRAIGHT EDGES.

Brass Circular PROTRACTOR divided on silver with extending arms complete, in velvet lined Mahogany box 85 0

Plain Brass Circular PROTRACTOR in Mahogany box 25 0

Semi-circular Protractors, brass in a Mahogany box... 20 0

CLINOMETERS of Boxwood, Brass mounting, with compass, 2 Levers, scales, and folding sight, in case. 25 0

PLOTTING SCALES, Boxwood, 12 inches, in sets of six with offsets to match, in Mahogany box..... 30 0

PLOTTING SCALES Singly, 12 inches 3 0

OFFSETS to match, each 1 0

TRIANGLE PLOTTING SCALES, 6 scales on one, 12 inch with offsets to match 10 0

ARCHITECTS' SCALES, 6 scales on one, 12 inch. 8 0

BOXWOOD PROTRACTORS, 6 inch 4 0

IVORY PROTRACTORS, 6 inch 5 0

BOXWOOD, Two feet 4 fold Rules from 4 0

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed, in metal case each 14 0

Metal ditto covered 14 0

7 & 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BYCULLA CLUB BALL.—All Members wishing to attend the Ball on the 7th proximo, and whom the Ball List may not have reached, are requested to communicate their intention to the Honorary Secretary on or before MONDAY, the 4th of February 1867.

J. H. GRANT, Honorary Secretary.

EXCHANGES.—A CAPTAIN in a LINE REGIMENT, which will return to England in 1868, wishes to EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS, or into a LINE REGIMENT more likely to ensure his Diplomatic should apply to "T. V.," *Bombay Gazette*, Office, Bombay.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—By direction of the HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT, NOTICE is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed THURSDAY the 14th day of February 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the High Court House, to make a CALL on all the Contributories of the said Corporation, and that the Official Liquidators of the said Corporation propose that such Call shall be for Rs. 100 per Share. All persons are entitled to attend at such hour, and place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 29th day of January 1867.

CRAWFORD & BURRELL,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of CURSETJEE FURDONJEE, an Insolvent, and in the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Hon'ble the sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY, the 14th day of February 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, that the abovenamed Insolvent be permitted to resume business as a Merchant, he giving up all claim on the Estate for maintenance and agreeing to make over to his Trustees one-half of the nett profits he may realize during the now current year in excess of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. All persons interested may attend.

25th January 1867. CRAWFORD & BURRELL,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN, beg to inform their Customers, that, in addition to their PRESERVED PROVISIONS, they are now prepared to supply of their own Manufacture, Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of February next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. HIBBERT,
Acting Secretary.

24th January 1867.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the abovenamed Company, held at Calcutta on the 10th December, all Shares on which the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share due on 15th November last, will be unpaid at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date, shall not have been paid on the 15th February 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of Clauses 32 and 37 of the Articles of Association.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th December 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 13, Meadow Street

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO HOLDERS OF CALCUTTA SHARES—NOTICE is hereby given that for the convenience of REGISTERED HOLDERS of CALCUTTA SHARES of the abovenamed Company, on which the 2nd CALL of Rupees 100 (One Hundred) per Share has not yet been paid, the amount of the said Call (with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date) will be received by the BOMBAY BRANCH of the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED) up to the 15th day of February 1867.

The Bank's Receipt must be presented at this Office with relative Share Certificates in order to the enfacement of the latter in respect of the payment of said Call.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd January 1867.

IN EQUITY.—BAPPOOJEE DADABHOY and others *vs.* MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA and others. TRUSTEES of the Estate of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Share Market has been extremely dull during the day and most descriptions close at a decline. Back Bays are freely offered at Rs. 2,300, Mazagons at Rs. 785, Frere shares at Rs. 175.

Exchange has advanced fully one per cent., and a large business has been done at our quotations.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On.	Usance.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight.	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits ...	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Bankers's ...	4 Do. do.	2s. 01 16d. to 2s. 02d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100f.
Do.	30 days sight ...	100.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99f.
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
Ceylon	Buraand ...	4/8 nominal.
China House Bills ...	60 days sight ...	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	...	6 per cent.
Moveable Bills	...	8 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	...	6 per cent.
Moveable Bills	...	8 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	...	Rs. 99
" " Sicca " Loan 1853-54	...	" 97
" " " 1853-55	...	"
" " " 1854-55	...	"
" " " 1854-56	...	"
Five per cent. Co's Rs. Loan	...	... 97/6
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	...	... 103
Five and a half per cent.	...	... 111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	... Rs. 10-6 at 10-7.
Bank of England Notes	...	... " 10-4
Spanish Doubloons	...	... " 228
Carolus	...	... " 220
Mexican Dollars	...	... " 204
Hermione Crowns	...	... " 210
Five-franc ditto	...	... " 197
Bar silver	...	... " 166
Gold Leaf	...	... " 14-4
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	...	... " 15-4

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 31st JANUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

	OLD. PER CANDY.
Dhollera Saugramed ...	300 to 310
Broach	276 to 280
Oomrawuttee	290 to 295
Surat	290 to 295
Broach	297 to 300
Oomrawuttee	305 to 310
Abole	325 to 340
Kandeish	325 to 340
Barsee	290 to 295
Comptah	290 to 295
Vingorla	285 to 290
Tinnevelly	240 to 245
	NEW.
Oomrawuttee	290 to 295
Abole	305 to 310
Kandeish	285 to 290
Barsee	280 to 285
Hungunghat	300 to 310
Broach	300 to 310

Ready Sales ... 500 Candies.
For future delivery ... 1,700 to 1,900 Candies.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 31.

Cuchterlony, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Marryat, Lieutenant E. L., Royal Engineers, on sick leave, from Mahigaum.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 31.

Ashton, Assistant Surgeon, 10th 2 Foot, on duty, to Ootacamund.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 30th January 1867.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for January 1867, will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., (except on Saturday, and on the 10th and 23rd, when payments will be closed at 1 P. M., and no monies will be received after that hour,) and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before pay-day:—

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payment being made on the days therein named:—

On Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Monday, the 4th, officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.

On Wednesday, the 6th, H. M.'s 25th Regiment N. L. I.

On Friday, the 8th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. L. I. (Marine Battalion.)

On Saturday, the 9th, Detachment H. M.'s 13th Regiment N. I.

On Monday, the 11th, Gun Carriage and Gun Powder Agencies.

On Thursday, the 14th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Tuesday, the 19th, Ordnance Department.

On Thursday, the 21st, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Friday, the 22nd, Byculla Schools.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Presidency Pay Office.

No monies will be received nor payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash-transactions take place on the last working days of the month, when the cash-balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 30th January.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The services of Major R. D. Hassard, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Captains from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants Edmund Kerrich, John Watson Macclesfield Anderson, and William Jacob, 20th January 1867.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Richard Johnstone, 20th January 1867.

Surgeon General of Hospitals F. S. Arnott, M.D., C. B., Principal Inspector General Medical Department, on his departure from Indian Prison ...

Dr. Lovell, M.D. The office of inspector General of Hospitals is abolished from the same date.

The undermentioned medical officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Surgeons from the date specified, according to the provisions of paragraph 23 of general order by the Government of India No. 1009, dated 23rd December 1865, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Assistant Surgeons William Niven, M.D., Henry Cook, M.D., Alfred Dick, M.D., and Henry Atkins, 24th January 1867.

Lieutenant A. M. Phillips, Staff Corps, has appointed Assistant to the Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta.

Lieutenant W. H. Stopford, Grade H. M.'s 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, has been appointed to act as Adjutant to the Bhopaor Local Infantry, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent Kolapoor and Southern Mahratta Country.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Surgeon J. Glen, Civil Surgeon, Broach, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals A. H. Leith, M. D., Presidency Sanitary Commission, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon C. K. Colston is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant W. W. Hooper, Her Majesty's 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe, *via* the Cape, for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 29th January.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Assistant Surgeon E. Holmested is appointed to the medical charge of the 8th Regiment N. I., vice Surgeon Welsh, deceased. On proceeding to join Dr. Holmested will travel at the public expense.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Major R. L. Jervis, 11th Hussars, from 4th December to date of sailing of first packet in January; and Captain A. N. Wilkes, 1st Battalion 4th Foot, from 31st December to 31st March, on private affairs.

Paymaster H. D. Nightingale, 45th Foot, from 22nd November to 22nd May; Lieutenant B. W. Faulkner, 95th Foot, from 23rd November to 23rd May; Ensign E. G. P. Wood, 103rd Foot, from 1st December to 22nd March; and Lieutenant C. H. P. Ducat, 109th Foot, from 21st December to 21st January, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Lieutenant R. A. Crawford, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot; and Cornet Master M. Robinson, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 20th January to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

Lieutenant H. H. Rooke, 45th Foot, from 28th January to 28th February, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieutenant W. T. Squire, 19th Regiment N. I., attached to 23rd Regiment N. I., from 21st to 31st January, in extension, on medical certificate.

Conductor C. Savage, Commissariat Department, from 16th January to 14th February, in extension to remain at Vingorla, on medical certificate.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates opposite to their names:—

Surgeon F. S. Stedman, Medical Department, 28th November; Lieutenant C. H. Coles, Staff Corps, 26th January; Lieutenant H. M. Fullerton, 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., 16th January; Major J. Blair, R. C., 2nd Light Cavalry, 23rd January; and Captain A. W. Macnaghten, 2nd Light Cavalry, 26th January.

SHIPPING.

JAN.	DEPARTURES.	
31	Castigon ...	Rangoon ... Liverpool.
	Westminster ...	Kings ... Port de Galle.

The S. C. and E. S. N. Co.'s S.S. *Lord Elphinstone*, W. G. Stanton, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Calcutta for Calcutta, began to load yesterday.
Ship Rangoon, for Liverpool.
Ship Palmyra, for Ceylon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

FRIDAY, 1st FEBRUARY,
SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
"LUCREZIA BORGIA"
AND
GRAND FANTASTIC BALLET
"IDA RAPITA."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single, Dress Circle ...	Rs. 10
Double do. ...	" 15
Stalls ...	" 5
Upper Circle ...	" 2

Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

TUESDAY, 5th FEBRUARY,
BENEFIT OF
SIGNOR REINA.
IL TROVATORE
AND ONE ACT OF
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ...	Rs. 19
Stalls ...	" 5
Upper Circle ...	" 3

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

NOTICE.—The IMPRESA of the Royal Italian Opera beg most respectfully to announce to the Public that they are ready to supply their Artists for Private Soirees and Concerts on application to the IMPRESA, care of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. The agreements entered into between the Artists and the IMPRESA strictly forbids the former to attend at such Private Entertainments without being sent there and paid by the IMPRESA.

All applications therefore should be made to the latter by letter. IMPRESA.

THE PRICE of ICE at Government Ice House will be ONE ANNA per POUND, from this date till further notice. JAMES REYNELL, Agent.
Bombay, 1st February 1867.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have THIS DAY removed their OFFICES to the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Hindustan, above Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s (Limited).
1st February 1867. RALLI, BROTHERS.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—In the Cathedral on SUNDAY next the Offertory, both FORENOON and EVENING, will be appropriated to the maintenance of Orphan and Destitute Children in the School of the Bombay Education Society.

WANTED, immediately, a SECRETARY for the BROACH MUNICIPALITY. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. A knowledge of English and Goorattee necessary. No one need apply who is not a good Accountant. Applications accompanied with Testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned.
NARANROW BULWUNT,
Chairman Managing Committee.

TO LET, a large GODOWN at Colaba, facing the Cotton Green, and capable of containing upwards of 1,500 Packages. Apply to THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).

TO LET, BUNGALOWS situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea west side. For further particulars apply to
No. 83 Middle Colaba.
Or 33, Meadow Street. K. R. COLAH.

LOST, an engraved Gold-hinged Band BRACELET between Byculla and the Esplanade on WEDNESDAY night. A reward will be given on its return. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
Fort and Byculla.

BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, at the junction of the Faulkland Road and the Grant Road.

This HOTEL is situated in a very airy locality within a few minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Tarjeo, and is fitted up in a very elegant style, and neither expense nor trouble have been spared to render it a comfortable Establishment for Gentlemen as well as for Families—and cleanliness throughout the premises, and the Bed-Rooms in particular, is very strictly attended to.

2. Excellent Wines and good Tiffins and Suppers to be had at moderate charges.

3. First class Billiards also provided.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.—The Proprietors of the above Hotel beg to announce that they have reopened this well known and commodious building in No. 2 Tamarind Lane, Meadow Street, Fort, for the accommodation of Gentlemen whose Offices and place of business are in the Fort, as well for the Inhabitants of Bombay generally.

The Proprietors, therefore, while they offer this great desideratum to the Public, engage to guarantee that every attention shall be paid to the comforts and convenience of those who may patronize them, and the Proprietors solicit a renewal of that support from the Public which they formerly enjoyed.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

FRIDAY, 1st FEBRUARY,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY,
POSITIVELY THE LAST
MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 3 o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING,
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE.

ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that THACKER PREMJEE DAMODHUR has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house of one storey standing thereon, situate at Jugjeevan Keeka Street, outside the Fort in Bombay, the said Tenement or Dwelling-house being assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 43 and now under No. 38, and the said piece or parcel of Land being registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,134 and 225, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the East by Bappoo Khote Street on or towards the West by the Jugjeevan Keeka Street, on or towards the North partly by the house of Jadowjee Dhunjee and in other part by a passage belonging to the said premises intended to be sold and the house of Govurdhanath Maharaj, and on or towards the South partly by the house of Thacker Vassoonjee Ramsord, partly by the house of Sevdass Mohunjee, and partly by the Sweepers' passage. All persons having any claim or interest in the aforementioned Property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known at the Office of the undersigned, as solicitor for the Purchasers, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 1st day of February 1867. CHARLES LEGGETT,
Solicitor for the Purchasers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of SEWRAJ GUNGADHUR, KHIMJEE MOTEE, MUNSEEMOOLJEE, DEWJEEKHETSEY, BHUNA MADHOWJEE, MEGJEE THAKURSEY, and WELLJEE GOVINDJEE, carried on business in partnership with Luckmidass Hunsraj under the name, style, and firm of WELLJEE NARRANJEE and COMPANY; and the said SEWJEE GUNGADHUR and KHIMJEE MOTEE also carried on business in partnership with Luckmidass Hunsraj, Ramjee Jaitha, Pedamsey Veerjee, Jumpsidas Khoosaldas, Nagardas Jumnadas, and Lukmidass Girdhurdass, under the name, style, and firm of RAMJEE LUCKMIDASS and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application by SEWRAJ GUNGADHUR and KHIMJEE MOTEE, the two of the abovenamed Traders, will be made to the Sitting Judge in Chambers, in the High Court, on FRIDAY the 15th day of February next, at 11 A.M., for an Order to allow the Insolvents to resume business on certain conditions, and that all persons interested are at liberty to appear on the said application and oppose the same.

Copy of affidavit in support of the application will be furnished on application to the undersigned.—Dated this 31st day of January 1867. DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Applicants, Sewraj Gungadhur and Khimjee Motee.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.—Messrs. S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co. have been instructed to sell by AUCTION on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of February 1867, at 3 P. M., the following valuable LANDED PROPERTY in two lots:—

LOT 1.

All that piece of leasehold Land or Ground, containing by admeasurement 1,830 square yards or thereabouts, together with the Messuage or Building standing thereon, situate in Parsee Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the vicinity of Elphinstone Circle, and formerly occupied as the Offices of the Commissary General; the said property is bounded on the East by the Parsee Bazaar Street, on the West partly by the house of Bomanjee Eduljee Karani, and partly by the house of Hormusjee Byramjee, on the South by the property comprised in Lot 2, and on the South by the vacant ground of Merwanjee Framjee Pandya.

The Lease under which this Property is held is for 99 years and is renewable.

LOT 2.

All that piece of leasehold Land or Ground, adjoining the Lot 1, containing by admeasurement 602 square yards or thereabouts, together with Messuage, or range of Stables and Premises standing thereon; the said Property is bounded on the East by the Parsee Bazaar Street, on the West by the property of Hormusjee Byramjee, on the North by the property of Cursetjee and Jehangeer Ardaseer, and on the South by the property comprised in Lot 1.

The Lease under which this Lot is held is for 99 years and is renewable. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to MESSRS. CRAWFORD AND HUBBERD, Vendor's Solicitors, at their Office, in Rampart Row, Fort, or the Auctioneers.

S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 30th January 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Dandi's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c. in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The first INSTALMENT (Rs. 50 per Share) of the THIRD CALL on the new Shares in the Company is due on 1st FEBRUARY 1867, and INTEREST at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on the amount of all such first instalments if not paid on that date.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st January 1867.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An office will be kept open on payment of the extra fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. Packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 15th idem.

Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Australian Mails will be made up by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kaieraden*, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.

In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the mail trains on the lines of the G. I. P. Railway, the following changes will take place on and after the 15th January 1867, in the hours of closing and issuing of mails at the central Post Office:—

DESCRIPTION OF MAILS. For Post Towns on the N. G. line (for the)	Letters Papers.	After Packet.
G. I. P. railway, i.e., for Khandesse, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, N. W. Provinces, Bengal and the Punjab ...	5 P. M.	7 P.M.
Do. with S. M. Country and Madras Presidency, i.e. for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency ...	5 A. M.	....
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway (as far as Poona		
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Post Offices on the Railway line, Guzerat, Scinde, Rajpootana and Kattiawar	4 A. M.	5 A. M.
Do. on the extra ditto ditto &c. for Post towns of Tarapore, Oomrawuttee, Amraotee, Pardee, Bhoosawul, Gundawara, and Surat ...	8 A. M.	....

Registered letters and Book Packets for despatch by all Mails will be received on every day, from 7 A.M. to 8 A.M., and from 11 (noon) to 5 P. M.

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Three deliveries will be made at the undermentioned hours, and will include the Mails now mentioned, which are received in time:—

First Delivery at 7 A.M.—Mails from the Baroda line (i.e. from Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, Rajpootana, also Local Mails from Poona.

Second Delivery at 11 A.M.—Through Mails from Madras, and the South; also from Calcutta, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and from the S.E. and N. line stations.

Third Delivery at 4 P.M.—Local Mails and Sea Mails received after the 2nd delivery.

The Mails that reach the Post Office after the issue of 3rd or 2 P.M. Delivery must be issued the same evening, but letters and papers may be had on application at the Post Office until 8 P. M. and not later.

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Not exceeding	½ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	6 Pie.	1 Anna. 2 Annas.

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Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ... ... One Anna.
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And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond.

BANGHY PACKETS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 2½ T.ahs for 40 miles.		100 Tolahs.		Per 100 Tolahs beyond.	
	miles	Rs. As.	ms. As.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Not exceeding	50	0 4	0 8	0 12		0 12
"	100	0 8	1 0	1 8		1 8
"	200	0 12	1 8	2 4		2 4
"	300	1 0	2 0	3 0		3 0
Above	300	1 4	2 8	3 12		3 12

CALENDAR.—FEB. 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ...	...	...	4th	11h. 7m. P.M.
First Quarter	...	...	12th	9h. 31m. A.M.
Full Moon	...	...	19th	7h. 22m. A.M.
Last Quarter	...	...	26th	3h. 21m. P.M.

Days.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	1 Purific. tion.	6 35	5 52	8 43	9 13	
Sat.	2 Venus in greatest Hel. Lat. N. at 9-36 P.M.	6 35	5 52	9 32	9 55	
Sun.	3 4th Sunday after EPIPHANY	6 35	5 53	10 15	11 25	
Mon.	4 New Moon.	6 36	5 54	11 01	...	
Tues	5 Venus rises at 5-28 A.M.	6 34	5 54	11 50	11 47	
Wed.	6 Day dawns at 5-56 A.M.	6 34	5 55	...	0 5	
Thurs.	7 Mercury in ☌ N. of Aquilæ at 1-54 P.M.	6 34	5 55	0 22	0 40	

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN ...	Jan. 24	LAHORE ...	Jan. 23
AGRA ...	Jan. 26	LONDON ...	Jan. 3
ALLAHABAD ...	Jan. 25	MAURICIUS ...	Sept. 15
AUSTRALIA ...	Nov. 28	MADRAS ...	Jan. 26
ALEXANDRIA ...	Jan. 11	MALTA ...	Jan. 3
BANGALORE ...	Jan. 26	MEERUT ...	Jan. 25
CALCUTTA ...	Jan. 25	OOTACAMUND ...	Jan. 19
CAPE ...	Oct. 16	OUDH ...	Jan. 26
CEYLON ...	Jan. 14	PENANG ...	Jan. 10
FRANCE ...	Jan. 4	PUNJAUB ...	Jan. 22
HONGKONG ...	Jan. 1	SUEZ ...	Jan. 12
KURRACHEE ...	Jan. 26	SINGAPORE ...	Jan. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1867.

WITH Fair Dholleras ranging from ten pence to a shilling, we may expect to find that the growers of cotton are still numerous, though very many have already returned to the cultivation of the cereals; so many indeed that we have satisfactory warning that when the average American crop reaches two and a half millions, and Dholleras descends to seven pence, the yield of Indian cotton will be almost as small as in the old days before the outbreak of the American war. What with the profits of middlemen and the expenses and risk of shipping, cotton growing will scarce repay the cultivator, unless raised in small crops annually. Much land and labour may be, therefore, expected to be shortly set free, and it will be advantageous to look this fact in the face, and see what can best be done with it. The natural impulse of the ryot, when relinquishing cotton, is to take to grain of some kind; if this is done to the extent that we have reason to consider probable, the tendency, counteracted of course to some extent by the increase of demand caused by the creation of a better system of communications, will be for grain to fall in price, dragging labour down with it. Now, it has been clearly shown by Mr. Buckle and others, as we have often reminded our readers, that cheap food and labour is dead against the progress of modern civilisation, and, however agreeable it may be for the upper classes to feed their horses cheaply again, we should be very sorry for the sake of the country at large to see the improvement of the cultivating and labouring classes thrown back, as must inevitably be the case, if all the land set free by the partial cessation of cotton growing be devoted to food.

We began to grow cotton everywhere because the article was becoming scarce and dear in another part of the world, and a part with which we are most intimately connected. Is there no other commodity producible in India, which is falling short in England? Everybody must infallibly reply, yes, tobacco. As the glorious weed is the soother of our pains, mental and bodily, so may it be a means of furthering the great work of civilization in the Peninsula. We confess that we look upon tobacco as likely to be in future years our staple export. At present its condition in India is undoubtedly gloomy. The Asiatic is largely addicted to the stupifying vice of content, and is quite satisfied to let matters remain as they are, nay, as they were in remote ages, rather than strive after improvement. As long as John Company reigned, as long as almost every European in India was in the service of Government, all matters connected with agriculture were necessarily let alone by the dominant class: the only exception being the growing of indigo, to cultivate which a few "interlopers" were admitted into the inofussil districts, and there sedulously snubbed. This state of things is past. England now sends us her capital, her enterprize, and her sons; there is no reason why the country should not be in stagnation any longer; let us up and be doing, let us develop all the resources of a bountiful nature, and a various climate.

We now turn to the practical application of the foregoing remarks. The supply of cotton from America stopped suddenly from an abnormal cause, and Indian cotton at once rose in value enormously. This is not the case with tobacco. The supply of cigars has gradually become inadequate to the demand, and there seems to be no probability of Western cigars ever becoming cheaper; Indian tobacco has therefore this advantage over Indian cotton, that, if once popular at home, it will remain so, instead of enjoying a merely temporary demand. It has not risen in price, however, in the same degree that cotton did, and has, in fact, scarcely risen at all: by no means sufficiently at any rate to induce extended cultivation. This result is owing to the exceedingly inferior quality of our cheroots and cigars. Englishmen, accustomed to the delicate and pure Havanna, which yields its fragrant spirit to the faintest breath, cannot smoke the ponderous and rank Trichinopoly, impregnated, with "villanous saltpetre," and requiring powerful lungs to extract anything but brown moisture from its reed-pierced stem. The saltpetre, added to promote combustion, also causes ready absorption of damp, a peculiarity which unfits it for the climate of England. Yet the material is good, far better we believe than that of the Philippine Islands, though Manilla cheroots are growing into favour in England, simply because they are easily smoked, and much cheaper than Havannas. Our course, then, obviously must be to produce an article fitted for the home market, and establish a steady export trade in it. The turning out a good cigar necessitates a union between two important qualifications. The tobacco must be good, and the manufacture must be good. In addition to this, careful keeping is essential, but this point may be safely left to the dealers themselves. Our business is to produce the good cigar, suited to home consumption. First, for the quality of tobacco. We must make our cigars of the pure leaf, and we must be careful to select that description which comes nearest to the Western kind. We believe that the species of tobacco grown in the Deccan is the same as the original American one; it has, of course, undergone modification, partly from change of climate, but still more from diversity of treatment and selection. Careful selection would doubtless improve it materially, but it would be a much shorter and more satisfactory process to obtain good seed from America or the West Indies, especially the latter, and acclimatise it here; to do this thoroughly the particulars will most favourable to the plant must be noted, and also the mode of cultivation. Our present system seems to be to take any kind of ground, put in the tobacco, and let it take its chance. Even with this barbarous and unskilled carelessness, some Indian tobaccos are very fair. The Neriad leaf (in Guzerat) is well known, and is frequently used by Englishmen, mixed with Cavendish. We believe, however, that our great export will be rather cigars, than tobacco for pipe smoking. At present the Indian product that most nearly approaches the Havanna is a cigar made at Pondicherry, in the shape and of the size of a six-penny West Indian one. It is made without any saltpetre, and, when thoroughly dried and kept with care, is pleasant to smoke and perfectly harmless. It has not, it must be confessed, the delicate aroma and rich flavour of the genuine Havanna, but it is a praise-worthy attempt as far as it goes. Now these cigars can be bought for about fifteen rupees a thousand. Allowing for extra care in growing, for the importation of seed to start with, for increased neatness in manufacture, we may put the cost down as double, then, adding twenty per cent. for landing in England, we have our Indian cigars put down at home at thirty-six rupees, or three pounds twelve shillings per thousand. Now No. 2 Manilla cheroots of fair quality sell in tobacconist's shops generally at about five for a shilling; our quality would be better than they are, and would fetch a higher price when known; write them down, however, at two-pence apiece to begin with, and they realise upwards of eight pounds the thousand!

All that is required to realise this magnificent profit of a hundred per cent. on the outlay is care and enterprise. These characteristics are surely to be found among the European portion of our community, if wanting in the inhabitants of the land. All that is required is to obtain an improved leaf, and improved manufacture. The former, as we have said, should be done by making use of Western experience, and the latter is a very simple business; it may be learnt close at hand, comparatively, for the Manilla cigars (not cheroots) are capitally made, and slight alterations would adapt the process to our somewhat thicker leaf, if indeed we are right in assuming that it would be thicker. It would be difficult to find a country where the inhabitants are more fitted to the manufacture of cigars than those of India; their labour would be readily and cheaply procurable. The only difficulty worth mentioning is obtaining a really good leaf, and surely this is worth a little trouble and expense. Experiments should be at once instituted, both in educating and selecting our present quality till we find how far it is capable of improvement, and also in using the West Indian kind and acclimatising it freely in those parts of India best suited to it.

ANCIENT PARSEE HEROES.

(By a Parsee.)

IN our last sketch we left the gentle Rodaba resplendent in the full blaze of her beauty, shaming the sun, the moon, and the stars, all of whom must have envied her greatly. Let us now see what was the result of the marriage of this beauty with Jal, the duke of —— never mind it. Rodaba and her royal consort lived in peace and plenty for some months, when the monotony of married life began to hang heavy on them; but, fortunately for them, the gentle duchess found herself in an "interesting state." She communicated this no doubt welcome news to her husband, who was not a little delighted to hear that his illustrious house was not to end with him. We pass over the thousand and one "my dearings" which they must have exchanged between them on this occasion. "The pleasing punishment that women bear," as Shakspeare terms this important crisis in a woman's life, was no slight punishment to be sure: nor was it "pleasing," though at first it appeared to be so; for the gentle lady suffered much in the act of delivery. Now we omitted to mention that the cacoethes, which caused the life of Jal, on taking leave of its favourite pet, had given him a dozen or so of its feathers, and told him that, in case he was under any difficulty, he had only to put one of them on fire, when it would know that its assistance was required in some emergency. Let the reader now imagine to himself a fine royal mansion where, in one of the best apartments, some half a dozen ladies were sitting, forming a kind of semi-circle round a beautiful young lady stretched on a splendid bed—now turning to one side, now to the other, now sitting in an erect posture, now sleeping again. What words can describe the anxiety of her husband Jal? With what varied feelings of pain and dismay did he behold the wife of his bosom suffering so much, the wife whom he loved so dearly, that he "might not beteem the winds of heaven visit her face too roughly." All of a sudden he remembered something; the guardian of his youth had given him its feathers. He put one of them on fire, when lo! and behold: the bird appeared before him and asked what was the matter. Jal told his difficulty, when the eagle, like a sensible bird that it was, advised him to consult a particular surgeon who, it said, would surely render some valuable assistance in the matter. Accordingly recourse was to be had to the surgeon recommended by the bird. The medical gentleman, on seeing the dangerous state in which the duchess was lying, instantly set to work and performed an operation like that by which, according to his own account, Macduff was brought into the world. We need not say that in a short time Rodaba's health was as good as ever. We doubt very much whether the surgeons of these degenerate days could do as much. Jal was very glad to find his son a healthy looking young urchin, whose limbs betokened no ordinary amount of strength. Seven women were engaged to nurse him

of the present day or want of funds prevent this most desirable work being carried out. But there would still remain the danger of a Thull. Local to guard against, and were the outer light hung away, ships approaching from the southward or working in or out would still have to depend on judgment to avoid this shoal.

FORT POLICE COURT.—31st Jan.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq.)

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Shapoojee Rustonjee was yesterday placed again before His Worship, charged with criminal breach of trust as a pay clerk in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The case was heard on three different occasions, on the first two of which Mr. Binnington appeared for the defence, and on the third Mr. McCulloch. Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell conducted the prosecution.

Mr. William Allingam, assistant accountant and cashier in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, stated that the defendant was employed as a pay clerk in the same office. About the 21st December last he was sent to Julgaum for the purpose of paying workpeople on the line. In consequence of information received witness had reason to believe that the amounts entered in the pay sheets for the months of November last had been paid short by defendant, and that he had misappropriated certain sums to himself, viz., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60, which should have been paid by him as wages to the workpeople for the month of November last.

Cross-examined: The pay sheets now produced are the pay sheets referred to by my information. The sheet on final scharge the prisoner with having defrauded the Company in the case of the Julgaum district. The prisoner has been twelve months in the employment of the Company as pay clerk. I did not myself entrust him with the money on the 21st December last for the purpose of paying these men. I did not give him the pay sheets. It is not necessary they should be signed by me. The pay sheets are handed to the pay clerk with the amounts mentioned in the sheets, and he then duly proceed to the stations where the men are to be paid, and to pay the amount entered in the pay sheets. The information as to the amount coming to each man is received from the time-keeper. It is the duty of the time-keeper to see that the clerk pays the men the amount entered in the pay sheet as due to them. The time-keeper accompanies the in-pector with his time-book to see that the men are paid according to his time book, which agrees with the pay sheet. It is not usual to take the men's signatures to the money paid, as they are, with few exceptions, all coolies and cannot write. It is the duty of the inspector and time-keeper to sign the pay lists to show that the money has been paid. When the pay sheets come back, they are given to a clerk in the office. As soon as I heard of the complaints against the prisoner, I suspended him on the 30th or 31st inst., in the presence of Narayan Sagoon, my self, and other pay clerks. Sewram Balaí is the name of the time-keeper whose duty it was to see these men paid. He was not in Bombay when I suspended the prisoner. I don't know whether I saw the time-keeper before the information in this case. My impression is that I saw him. When I saw Sewram Balaí I showed him the pay sheets now produced. The one marked B. is signed by him with these words :—"The abovementioned have been paid in our presence except six." The prisoner returned the money not paid to the six men before any dispute arose. I told the prisoner after I had suspended him that he might check the pay sheets of the time-keeper who was employed in his place until such matter was settled. The pay of the office to which I appointed the prisoner temporarily is Rs. 99 or Rs. 65 a month. I believe that he has misappropriated the sum of Rs. 50 or 60 from what I have seen in the books and from enquiries I have made from the man who made the entries.

Examined by the Court: The accused has never made any false entries in the book. He has no entries to make except for his wages. I have never called upon him to account for the monies entrusted to him. There was no specific order given him to make any entry if he pays any one less than the amount entered in the pay sheet.

Mr. G. A. Barnett sworn: I am chief accountant of the G. I. P. Railway Company. I remember the time-keeper Sewram Balaí coming to Bombay. I took the prisoner with Sewram before General Rivers for the purpose of receiving instructions whether the prisoner should be prosecuted or not. I heard the result of the interview with General Rivers was that he considered the time-keeper was just as bad as the prisoner, and that both ought to be prosecuted. In consequence of the interview this prosecution was instituted.

Cross-examined: I showed Sewram Balaí the pay sheet with his signature attached. I questioned him on the subject, and he said he was not aware that the men had been paid short.

Re-examined: Sewram Balaí said he did not count the money himself; he merely stood by.

A large mass of evidence, particularly of the several witnesses named in the charge-sheet, was handed in for the prosecution. The counsel for the defence contended that there was no case made out, and that the evidence was quite insufficient.

His Worship, after carefully reviewing the whole of the evidence adduced, was of opinion that it failed to establish the charge, which was accordingly dismissed.

POLICE COURT.

Furious Driving.—Kolla Prag, a gharawalla in the employ of Parsee named Eduljee, was charged with furious driving, and thereby injuring Ratna Mitha, who died at the Jamsetjee Hospital some day after the accident.

Tookaja Laxman, police constable, doing duty at Kuetwady, remembered going on the night of the 24th inst. to the outhouse of a bungalow driven by the prisoner, and overtaking it, with the assistance of two other policemen, at a short distance from the police station at Kuetwady. The prisoner was driving at a very furious pace. The sepoys called on him to stop, but he paid no attention and drove on as fast as he could. After they had overtaken the cart and brought back the prisoner, the sepoys saw a man (the deceased) lying on the road insensible, with his leg broken. They took him and the prisoner to Mr. Inspector Raymond's quarters, and the former was at once sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on Sunday last. Witness saw his body. He did not see how or by whom the injured man was knocked down. When he arrested the prisoner he found witness took him up to the injured man, who at once recognised him as the driver whose brougham knocked him down. There was plenty of light and no other gharry on the road at the time. When galloping and still urging on the horse.

The prisoner declined to cross-examine the witness, but said: What shall I ask? The man had been drinking and fell down."

Neither of the other two policemen who were with the sepoys witness saw the man knocked down. One of them was certain that the injured man did not at any time point out the prisoner as the man who caused the accident. He in only said he was struck, but did not say by whom.

Neither of these men saw the dead body at the hospital.

Mr. Inspector Raymond remembered the prisoner and Ratna Mitha being taken to him on the night of the 24th inst., together with a horse and brougham. The police-man, who brought them, said the injured man, Ratna, had been run over by the brougham driven by the prisoner. Mr. Raymond could not take the statement at once at the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on Sunday last. The statement made by the sepoy was made in presence and hearing of the prisoner; the injured man was also present when it was taken down in writing at the time.

It transpired at the trial that Ratna Mitha's deposition had not been taken, and His Worship feared that justice was likely to be defeated in consequence of the omission. Here, said His Worship, was a man nearly killed on a public road, he was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital where he died, and yet no attempt had been made to have his deposition taken before his death.

Mr. Raymond said the man's leg was amputated at the hospital, and he was in a fair way of recovering; that he understood that the medical gentleman would have written to the magistrate the moment he thought that his life was in danger; and that he only heard of his death through the Coroner's constable, to whom a report of it was made in the first instance.

His Worship said he thought the police ought to have attended to the matter. It was very much to be regretted that, just as he was endeavouring to put down furious driving, and there was before him a serious case, he should be likely to break down from want of the proper precautions that ought to have been adopted. The moment the man was injured, his deposition should have been taken down, and then His Worship would have gladly done away with receiving notice; but no notice was sent to any magistrate before the man died. Under the circumstances, His Worship remarked that a magistrate ought to have been sent for the moment the man was thought to be in danger. It was possible that the prisoner has been committed on the Coroner's warrant; but His Worship wondered how this could have been done.

Further enquiry into the case was postponed until to-morrow.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Furious Driving.—Joosub Mahomed and Abrahsam Hajee Moosem were charged with driving a vehicle in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life.

Narayen Govind, a police constable, saw the defendants last night driving in a buggy from Bhendy Bazaar towards Mozumdar's chowky. The first defendant had the reins in his hand, and was urging the horse to go fast. He was driving at a full gallop, reckless of consequences. Both of them appeared to be drunk. On the policeman telling them to stop or drive slowly, they raised a howl and went on in the same furious manner. A large number of carriages were going along the road at the time, when people came out of the circus and theatres. Witness and another sepoy ran after the buggy, but the defendants would not allow them to assimilate the horse or the chaise. The second defendant took the whip and flourished it in all directions to prevent the sepoys from seizing the horse. They had to run a good distance before they eventually succeeded in stopping them.

The defendants admitted having been drunk.

His Worship said the charge against them was very clearly and satisfactorily proved. Furious and reckless driving has become a serious evil in Bombay, and must be put a stop to by the strong arm of the law. He, therefore, sentenced the defendants each to one month's imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour, and also to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each; or in default of payment of fine to be further imprisoned for one month. The defendants, who were apparently in well-to-do circumstances, begged His Worship to mitigate them in a lesser amount but not send them to jail. His Worship said he could not alter his decision.

A livery stable-keeper, whose buggy the defendants had hired for the night, claimed the vehicle which was in the pound. His Worship directed him to take his buggy out on payment of the usual pound fee.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT—31st Jan.

(Before R. H. Sidwell, Esq.)

The Cheating Case.—Ameen Hajee Salley Mahomed was brought up upon remand yesterday and charged with cheating the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

Mr. Kelly, of Messrs. Kelly & Co., conducted the prosecution; and Dr. Baid, instructed by Mr. Hurrell, solicitor, defended the prisoner.

The further hearing of the case was resumed yesterday, when further evidence was taken.

The informant, Thomas Williamson, was recalled, and on being sworn was examined by the Court as follows:—The numbers of the four boats rejected by Mr. Donaldson on the 16th instant were taken down by me. Mr. Donaldson did not see the numbers on the boats themselves. I directed the witnesses looking through the holes in the zinc partition when the prisoner gave me the Government currency notes. Prisoner then went away and left me alone. Shortly after I left my office and went to Mr. Donaldson's office, a distance of from one to three hundred yards off. Mr. Donaldson was not there. He came in about a quarter of an hour, when I told him of having received the notes from the prisoner, and I gave him the notes. I did not speak to the witnesses who were behind the zinc screen. I did not show them the notes. The witnesses were three in number. I received the notes a little after nine o'clock in the morning. The names of the witnesses are Bapooje, Meeya, and Tatheo Sawant.

Bapooje Tatheo Sawant examined by Mr. Kelly stated: I am a workman in the employ of the Elphinstone Company, and served as Water Bunder. I know Mr. Williamson's office on the bunder. I have seen the prisoner there. I saw him at Mr. Williamson's office on the 13th or 16th instant. This was after 9 A.M. I was outside the office by the side of a partition, standing where I was ordered by Mr. Williamson. From the place where I stood I could see Williamson; who was there sitting down when I first took up my position behind the screen. I saw the prisoner there sitting down at the same time. There was another person present there; a Chinaman belonging to the prisoner. He went out when Mr. Williamson and the prisoner began to talk. A conversation then took place between Williamson and the prisoner. What it was I did not hear, as it was in a low voice. Prisoner took out from his pocket on the right side three notes, one of Rs. 50, one of Rs. 20, and one of Rs. 10. These he gave one by one to Mr. Williamson, saying "take this note for Rs. 50, take this note for Rs. 20, take this note for Rs. 10." This I heard and I saw the delivery of them. Prisoner also told Mr. Williamson that he should pass other chunam that should come and he would give him more money. Nothing more was said. The prisoner then went away. Two other men were with me at the time. I did not see the notes on any other occasion.

Cross-examined by Dr. Baid: The prisoner and Mr. Williamson were in the position I describe; and I was behind the partition standing on a box filled with chunam, and so close to the prisoner that, but for the height I was above him, I could have touched him with my hand had there been no partition intervening. I do not know the numbers or the value of the notes. I know their value from hearing the prisoner mention it. I had my eye to a hole in the partition through which I saw what I have described. Williamson made three holes with a gimlet in the partition for us to look through. I saw him make them. Williamson held the notes in his hand. I came out from behind the partition to the door of the office, and Williamson showed me the notes, one by one, telling me the value of each, and he told me not to forget what I had seen, that I was a witness. I was warned so only once.

Re-examined by Mr. Kelly: I came to say that I did see the notes on the second occasion as stated above.

Bapoo Toolajee, examined by Mr. Kelly, deposed: I am employed at the Waree Bunder by the Elphinstone Company as a watchman over chunam. This is at Mr. Williamson's office. I have seen the prisoner at Mr. Williamson's office on the day this case began, and also yesterday. I saw him there on the day the money was given, that was about the 17th instant. Three of the Tehoo, Meeya, and I were behind a partition at the office, standing and looking. We were all there in consequence of orders from Mr. Williamson. This screen separated us from the office. When we first took up our position behind the screen they were in the office: Mr. Williamson (Tommy Saheb), the prisoner, and the chunam man. A conversation took place about chunam; it was to the effect on the part of prisoner that Mr. Williamson should pass bad chunam, and he gave Mr. Williamson on this account three notes, of fifty, twenty, and ten rupees respectively. Prisoner said Mr. Williamson should pass more chunam, and he would give him more money. I did not hear prisoner say anything else. Prisoner after giving the notes went away. The third man had gone away before the notes were given.

Cross-examined by Dr. Baid: I saw the figures showing the values of the notes. I was with the other two standing on some box. We were looking through a hole each. There were several such holes in the partition. I don't know when these were made. I am quite sure that Mr. Williamson did not show me the notes immediately after. I only saw them once. When looking through the holes in the partition Mr Williamson never told me the value of the notes, and he put them into his pocket while in the office. When I was leaving to go to my work Williamson asked me if I had seen what was given to him, and I said "yes." The others, Tatheo and Meeya gave the same answer, and he told us that when the case would go before the Sirkar we would have to state all. He never since said anything more to us on this subject.

By the Court: Mr. Williamson did not show the notes to either of us three on the occasion.

Two more witnesses were examined and cross-examined at considerable length by the respective advocates of the parties, after which the counsel for the prisoner made a few observations, and pointed out clearly that there was nothing before the Court to establish the charge of cheating against the prisoner, who, the learned advocate said, only assisted the informant to pass the boats for him.

His Worship observed that he was not satisfied with the evidence before him, and therefore dismissed the case.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

Thursday, 31st January 1867.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Francis Martin and others (Martin, Young & Co.) vs. Narayen Sagoon.

Mr. Dunbar applied (*ex parte*) for a decree in this suit, on account of a written statement not having been filed as required. The summons was served upon the defendant on 13th December, and a written statement was to have been filed within four weeks from that date. The suit was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 12,691 as damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendant not having accepted delivery of a cargo of coals. The defendant had paid a sum of about Rs. 14,000 on account of the same transaction, and the present question was one as to residue only.

The Judge said that under these circumstances there was perhaps a *bona fide* defence in regard to the residue. He would be very sorry to shut out the defendant from setting up a defence when possibly the fault lay with his attorney. Attorneys were highly paid for their services, but he was sorry to say that very frequently in Bombay, though so highly paid, they neglected the business of their clients, leaving it perhaps altogether in the hands of native clerks. Therefore he was disposed to give the defendant an opportunity of coming in to defend.

Mr. Dunbar stated that the agreement between the parties was dated 12th March 1866; that the defendant paid Rs. 9,500 on 11th June and Rs. 3,150 on 3rd July; that the cargo of coals consisted of about 1,500 tons, that the defendant took delivery of about 400 only, and that the remainder was sold on his account and the present suit brought to recover the loss thereby sustained. A compromise had been made on the part of the defendant.

The Judge thought this application should be supported by affidavit, as it would be much more convenient to have the facts brought before the Court in that manner.

Mr. Dunbar agreed as to the convenience, but submitted that that had never been the practice. He stated that a letter had been addressed on the 29th instant by Mr. Thacker, the attorney for the defendant, intimating that it was intended to make this application to-day if no written statement was filed. No notice had been taken of that letter, but it was natural to suppose that if the defendant had any good reason to show why judgment should not be passed against him he would have appeared before the Court to-day to state his defence.

The Judge said he would postpone the matter till Monday.

Mr. Dunbar asked His Lordship to give a decree now, on the condition that it should be set aside if good cause was afterwards shown.

The Judge declined to do so. He directed that if the defendant had any cause to show he must file a served copy of a written statement by Saturday.

Mr. Dunbar bowed to His Lordship's decision, but considered that the usual practice had not been followed.

The Judge said that matters had been brought to his notice which rendered him indisposed to grant this application without the delay he had mentioned. The application might be renewed on Monday, and notice thereof would have to be given to the defendant to-day.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—31st Jan.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

Pestonjee Eduljee vs. Thomas Lenahan.

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 269, being the amount of four months' rent for the use and occupation of a bungalow situated at Chowpatty.

Mr. Janardhun Gopall appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant in person.

The defendant admitted having agreed to take the bungalow for a period of one year and having vacated it before the expiration of the time, but he urged as a reason for leaving it, that the house was not in good repair during the monsoon. He expressed his willingness to pay two months' rent, but objected to pay for the other two months.

Mr. Janardhun said that that was no defence in law, and that the defendant might have repaired the bungalow himself and brought a cross-action against the plaintiff. The condition to repair was quite an independent one from that of the payment for rent.

His Honor concurred with Mr. Janardhun, and said that there was no defence to the action. He therefore recorded a verdict for the plaintiff, with the costs of instituting the suit.

SPORTING.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Sweepstakes will be shot for as under on Saturday, the 2nd February, at the Worlee Butts. To commence at 3 o'clock :—

1. A Sweepstakes, 5 shots each, at 300 and 500 yards. Any Rifle, any position. Entrance Rs. 2.
2. A Sweepstakes at 100 yards, 5 shots each. Hythe position. Entrance Rupee 1.

H. GAMBLE, Director R. A. W. I.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Notice to Correspondents.—"Nimrod" is requested to communicate with the Editor of the *Gazette*.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

RAJCOTE, 28TH JANUARY.

The Rajah of Drangudra, Raj Shree Runmul Sungjee, K.C.S.I., has left for the sacred city of Benares a few days ago on a pilgrimage, leaving the administration of his territories in the hands of one of his sons, a young man of excellent parts and of the greatest intelligence. The administration of this State has been remarkable for its mildness and benevolence, for while other Chiefs have very much enhanced their revenues lately by the imposition of increased taxes, &c., the Rajah of Drangudra was content to see his subjects prosperous, and his own interests left *in statu quo*. During my experience of some years in the province, I have not heard of a single act of oppression attributed to His Highness, which I submit speaks volumes to his own credit, as well as that of his ministry. While chronicling this departure to the holy city, I have to announce the return from there of Doolubjee Moolshunker, Kamdar of talookas Wudwan and Gondal, but whether entirely purified from the unhallowing influences of Kattyawar or not, is more than I can say. He is, however, a man of great abilities and experience, and firm and upright in his dealings, owing to which he is not, I believe, very popular.

The Political Agent, who is now at Manoekwarra, proceeds in a few days to Bombay *viâ* Bhownuggur, where he will be joined by His Highness the Thackoor, and then proceed in company: the object of the visit being apparently to bid farewell to the out going and to welcome the in-coming Governor.

A novel case was disposed of the other day in the Court of the Extra Assistant Political Agent of the western district, which is briefly as follows. Two Gerrasias and two Patells of the village Sesang Chandlee were accused of having forcibly taken away from a party of Khojas nine sheep of the value of Rs. 22, and of having assaulted the said Khojas. The evidence adduced by the prosecution fully sustained the charge, and further indicated that the motive for the seizure of the sheep was to prevent their being slaughtered. The Assistant convicted the offenders and inflicted fines upon each, ranging from 25 to 10 rupees, and in the meantime ordered the sheep or their value to be returned to the owners, observing that he was determined to put a stop to such lawless proceedings by dealing severely with offenders in all such cases. The remarkable feature in this case is, that the Assistant, being a high caste Hindoo, should punish those who very benevolently prevented nine lives being sacrificed, rather than support them in their laudable undertaking. Young Bombay will no doubt applaud the Assistant's doings, but the Naghurs and Shravuks will, I daresay, be struck with horror.

VOWS.

(From the Spectator.)

We anticipated last week that Dr. Pusey would not be at all inclined to withdraw from the position which he has at times, it appears, taken, in his capacity as confessor, of advising his penitents how far to make or not to make, to adhere or not to adhere to, vows of celibacy. For our own parts, we did not see anything in the cases mentioned by "S. G. O." of which an Anglican priest, holding the high Anglican doctrine on these matters, would feel the least disposition to be ashamed. A young lady, whose conscience was "directed" by Dr. Pusey, had an impression that she was called by God "to that single life which," says Dr. Pusey, "Hooker, in allusion to our Lord's words, calls a thing 'more divine and angelical.'" Dr. Pusey, it appears, rather moderated her enthusiasm than otherwise, advised her to make her vow only for two years, instead of for life, but refused to advise her within the two years to consent to engage herself to marry, even though the marriage would have been as a matter of course postponed till the expiration of the period, refusing on the ground that "it would be a shocking immorality for any one to express a solemn conviction that God had called him or her" to single life, and that "such irrevocably in a way opposed to that conviction within two years." Further, at the end of the provisional two years, the young lady's conviction remaining the same—that she was called to a single life,—Dr. Pusey declined to advise her to yield to her parents' wishes and marry. "It would have been mere clerical tyranny," he says, "as well as unfaithful, to have persuaded such an one to marry against her own convictions; as it would have been to have persuaded any one against marriage if her convictions had been the other way." Dr. Pusey probably forgets that if once a young lady of not very strong character chooses an able and learned man for her confessor, her inward convictions will be very apt to run in the lines of which she thinks that he will most approve, and it will in many cases be almost an impossibility for her to recover her spiritual individuality at all. But putting that matter aside, which does not belong to the subject of 'vows' at all, but only to the general practice of admitting any spiritual director other than God, we do not see why Dr. Pusey need be ashamed of what he did, or did not do, in this case, except it be of the externalism of the whole system of religion which admits and encourages vows. If there was anything wrong, it was in not earnestly dissuading from all vows, and in not teaching that a vow made to God represents absolutely nothing more than the moral conviction of the moment in which it was made, and ceases to be binding as soon as that moral conviction disappears.

This is not a doctrine we can expect Dr. Pusey to accept. But it seems to us absolutely certain that a contract made with God rests on a wholly different moral basis from a contract made with man. If I make a contract with a fellow-creature, his *interests* are involved in it as well as mine. Not only so, though I may cease to approve of the contract I have made, he may still approve of it, and claim its performance;—and the fact that I have pledged my failure to him, and that he still depends upon me to redeem that faith, is a moral claim on me to do so, unless there be such sin involved in the contract that to break faith, which is usually itself a sin, becomes a duty. But there *cannot* be a moral claim on me to fulfil any contract with God which I have once ceased to think right. The very fact that God is the light of human conscience, and that He has really given me a new conception of duty in the matter, constitutes an absolution than which nothing could be more complete. Directly Luther was convinced that vows of celibacy in priests, and monks, and nuns, were evil,—immoral in conception and disastrous in result,—God had clearly absolved him from his vow and it is quite probable that his marriage with a nun was one of the greatest and noblest acts of his life. No doubt a man may sometimes say in such cases, justly enough, 'If I avail myself of the liberty which I see God has given me, my motives in forming it may fairly be open to suspicion, and therefore, while I denounce such vows, I will not myself break them, in order to assure myself and the world at large that my mind is single in the matter.' But this is a mere consideration of expediency as regards the effect on the rest of the world, and as regards oneself. A man of Luther's intense reality of mind, a man who lives as much with God as he did, may well feel that he needs no guarantee for his intensity and sincerity of his conviction. Moreover, it may be of far more moment to the world, and an act of greater heroism, to lead the van in setting practically at naught the superstitious horror so generally felt even of those who break *bad* vows than to give guarantees of personal disinterestedness for your opinions. The man who tramples a bad vow under his feet does infinitely more to break down the superstition about them, than the man who only denounces them while holding by them in his own individual case. Any one who can say with God's finding to his own conscience that God has taught him that a vow was bad, or even only foolish, and destitute of any inherent divine sanction, is *ipso facto* absolved from it. To keep a vow to God which you sincerely think a foolish or wrong vow, is direct rebellion against the spirit which told you it was foolish or wrong. Nor can we see that a vow *in any way* strengthens the moral obligation on which it may have been, and may still be, founded. Indeed, as a rule, vows are made on subjects just beyond the verge of ordinary morals. No one vows never to say anything that is in any degree insincere, for he knows that the danger of insincerity is not the less for having made a vow against it, and that hearty resolve to struggle against any sin is far better than a form of contract which is more binding, and is much more assuming. Vows usually concern external conduct, like celibacy and the like,—conduct which may be wrong in one person's case and right in another's. And the essential peculiarity of them is that the devotee besides on a course of external conduct for period of time running in all probability over many changes of moral opinion,—and this in a particular condition of mind in which he or she is supposed to see more clearly than usual what he or she ought to be. Now, we do not doubt for a moment that there are occasions when men know that they see God's true will for them more clearly than they ordinarily can,—when the motes of minute doubt and difficulty are swept away, and they see things in their true proportions, as they should wish to see them always. But even suppose that your vow is made at such a time as this,—and we are but too apt to mistake the enthusiasm generated by a master mind in our own or such a deep, personal insight;—still even suppose that it is true illumination under which we propose to take a vow, the vow can still represent nothing more to us either in the present or the future than the memory of that clear moment of insight, that sudden sense of divine obligation. So long as we retain our memory of it, it will rightly influence us; so long as we retain the conviction that we had at that moment a clearer knowledge of God's will than we have since been able to recover, we shall feel the duty of acting upon that insight. But no words professing the form of a contract will increase that sense of obligation. If our momentary insight was really due to the divine presence, we shall not lose it again finally, except by our own fault. In any case, the external contract with God would have no binding force, if the heart of it, the sense of duty under which it was taken, had wholly vanished. In that case, it would be a mere formal observance, and nothing more. In the other case, if we were mistaken,—or though not mistaken in substance, were mistaken in the special form given to the contract, adherence to the vow either becomes a mere empty superstition the moment we are convinced of this, or our conscience owns the absolution which God gives in the very act of teaching us more clearly what His will really is. To keep a vow to God merely as we would keep a human contract, even though we regret it and reproach ourselves with making it, to deal with Him as Jephtha did when he promised to sacrifice the first living thing that met him on his return home, to treat Him as a being who expects us to keep our bargains literally even when we recognize that such bargains were rash and evil, is to think of God as a heathen Deity, who lives outside us, and neither knows nor cares what judgment we pass upon ourselves for having made such a bargain,—whereas He is really at the very centre of the thought which condemns the bargain, and it is His Spirit, not our own, which tells us it was rash and wrong.

But it may be said, 'Do not acts of no specific moral character in themselves *become* duties by the very fact of their being promised to God?' Grant that a wrong vow should be broken, and was absolutely null and void, may not a promise made to God concerning a matter not intrinsically either right or wrong, such as a life of devotion to the poor, for instance, become binding simply as a promise? We answer that this is impossible, except in that sense of which we have previously spoken, where the clear insight of one day may carry us on very far in life without being repeated with any equal clearness again. And then it is not because you have promised God to devote yourself to the poor, but because you had once seen that you were better fitted for that than for any other earthly career, and had never had any other conflicting preception of duty nearly so clear,—that you are right in acting on it. It is only a case of a high resolve taken after a distinct sense of obligation,—and no part of the duty of perseverings belongs in any sense to the formal character of a vow. You may make not only a wrong but a foolish promise to God, like, as we should say, David's, 'never to come within the tabernacle of his house or climb up into his bed, never to suffer his eyes to sleep or his eyelids to slumber, or the temples of his head to take any rest, till he found out a place for the temple of the Lord, a habitation for the mighty God of Jacob' How if he had *not* heard of it "at Ephrata" nor "found it in the wood" for some ten days' time? Would it not have been clear that he had in his restless ardour been too impatient, and made a rash vow? When Christ says, "He that putteth his hand to the plough and looketh back is not fit for the kingdom of God." He is condemning the hankering after lower things in a man who has once seen clearly a higher duty, not the disposition to break a verbal promise after it has ceased to be anything but verbal. To fellow-creatures you may be bound to keep many promises which you regret and think that the same pains should be taken by officers to the end that they may not be wholly incapable of commanding their men? And besides qualifying themselves more thoroughly for their duties, volunteer officers ought to give their men the more frequent benefit of their presence than is now vouchsafed by many of them. At present, attendance at the same number of drills, and no more, is required of the officers as of the privates, in order to be reckoned "efficient" on the War Office books: but as the attendance of an officer is much more important to the discipline of the whole battalion than the attendance of a private, it is clear that a larger number of drills should be insisted on in his case. Again, if an officer fails to keep his regulation drills, and consequently to qualify as an efficient, in any year he ought then and there to lose his commission. Hitherto volunteer officers have been dealt with far too leniently, but the time has now reached an age when this indulgence towards them must terminate, and when more thorough qualifications must be demanded from those who aspire to hold command in the service.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, December 12.)

The condition of the army and navy is being severely scrutinized, and there is another part of our defences which is equally deserving of attention. The volunteers are a more or less effective body of 150,000 or 170,000 men; they are in receipt of Government money and munitions; they are constantly flattered by the press and the War Office inspectors upon their self-sacrificing patriotism and soldierly bearing; and they are allowed on all hands to have lessened the probability of that invasion the dread of which produces amongst us a periodical panic. It is quite right, of course, that the volunteers should be encouraged; but it is of still greater importance that we should take a just measure of the strength and capacity of the force, that we should come to some clear conclusions as to what it is desirable they should do, how far at present they are capable of doing it, and how far such deficiencies as may be found in their organization can be remedied. A hundred and fifty thousand men has an imposing sound, but numbers without discipline go for very little; and the mere fact that the volunteers have come forward at some little personal sacrifice ought not to prevent us from critically considering their performances. In our own country we have, of course, seen nothing of them except on the drill-ground or inspection-field; and in order to judge of volunteers as a military force we must look to what they have done in those countries which have availed themselves of their aid in actual war.

The most prominent as well as most recent examples of volunteer warfare are to be met with in America and in Italy. The latter instance is specially important as although it is impossible to [illegible] from the Garibaldian volunteers, the Italian volunteers formed, as ours would form, an auxiliary to the regular army. In the late campaign they were, taken as a whole, a fine body of men, drawn from the better classes, actuated for the most part by high patriotic spirit, and desirous of making a good fight for their country; and yet on the only two occasions on which they were confronted by a moderate force of the enemy they were seized with panic, and were only saved from utter rout by the artillery of the regular army. Now, it cannot be said that the Italian volunteers have never been capable of holding their own against regular troops. In 1848 a few thousand Tuscan volunteers, though immensely outnumbered, kept the flower of the Austrians in check, and saved the entire left wing of Carlo Alberto's army. In later days—in 1859—Garibaldi with but 5,000 men performed wonders with the rabble of the Tyrol; and again in the Neapolitan campaign of 1860-61 his men did not shrink from hard fighting. Rome, and Venice too, in 1849 showed what volunteers can do in the way of defence. Even during this last campaign, at Caffaro and Condino, small bodies *well led* fought with thoroughgoing pluck and determination. Why, then, was the expedition into the Tyrol a failure? In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, because the officers were not sufficiently numerous, and because the majority of those who were there were incompetent.

Turning to America we read the same lesson. The battle of Bull Run, for example, was virtually fought by volunteers on both sides. If anything, the Federals were the better men. But the Confederates had good officers, with a nucleus of the regular army, and won. The very men who fled then in mad panic became afterwards some of the best troops in the Northern service. When once confidence had been fairly established, Sherman's march and Grant's campaigns showed that there was the same sterling stuff on both sides, but it cost three years' hard fighting and many a bitter defeat ere the men trained the officers who were capable of leading them to victory.

Now we do not mean to compare our English volunteers to the Italians who had but a month's training, or to the American soldiers who had none at all; nor in equipment is it possible to consider our men as on the same level with the others. But in regard to officers it seems to us that the Englishmen are as badly provided as any irregular troops who ever took the field. Volunteers on active service are constantly liable to panic, and the only safeguard against its continual recurrence is to establish a thorough confidence between the men and their officers. It is impossible to believe that such a confidence exists at this moment, and we cannot afford to fight real battles in order to learn whether it does or not. Who are the volunteer officers? In the majority of cases they are men chosen on account of social position, general popularity, or some other personal advantage: whether they have any thorough knowledge of the duties of their post is not even a point for consideration. A superficial acquaintance with the most ordinary manœuvres is easily obtained after they have been appointed, and in marching past and such like their swords look as well as other people's. We well know that in many regiments and brigades the commanding officer has seen service in the regular army, and what may be done by one such man was shown (among others) by the late Colonel Brewster, of the Inns of Court corps. Still it cannot be gainsaid that by far the greater number of commanding officers are shamefully and absurdly ignorant of their duties, and that even where one of them chances to be a thorough soldier there is no one under him competent to take the command in the event of his being placed *hors de combat*. It is of no use shutting our eyes to the fact that when men are badly officered they have an unmistakeable tendency to run. Englishmen may, and very likely would, stand longer than others, but that is only saying that they are somewhat less liable to panic. It is a known fact that they are not free altogether from the contagion. Our purpose now is not to speak of the mean bickerings and petty jealousies which too often prevail among the officers under the existing system. We will only remark in passing that this also does not tend to improve the position. The superior intelligence which is so much talked about increases the difficulty, inasmuch as it renders the men less disposed to yield implicit obedience to those whom they know beforehand are no better informed than themselves. The subordination which is scarcely preserved on the parade ground would speedily give way when the men felt that they were being sacrificed by the ignorance of their superiors.

It has been clearly seen all along that this would be the weakest point in the volunteer system in time of trial, and, although schemes without number have been propounded for the improvement of rifle ranges and rifle instruction, very few suggestions have been offered with a view to rendering more really trustworthy the organization without which all the sharpshooting in the world would be of little avail. It has been proposed that the command of regiments should in time of war be given invariably to regular officers, and that non-commissioned officers should also be drafted from the regular army, with the rank and pay of subalterns. Without stopping to consider how far this arrangement could be carried into effect, we will content ourselves with pointing out that it would occasion great disgust and dissatisfaction if the volunteers were thus promptorily dealt with on the outbreak of hostilities. Any plan which would satisfactorily deal with the difficulty, leaving things on the whole much as they are at present, would obviously be preferable to the sudden introduction of a new scheme.

America and Italy have furnished us with tolerable evidence that good, or at all events moderately good officers are a necessity. Switzerland, we think, affords us an example of a system by which they can be obtained. Our limits preclude us from entering minutely into a description of the Swiss army, but the gist of the system is this: every canton furnishes its due proportion of men, and to these must be assigned a sufficient number of officers. The difficulty which arises is much the same as with us, for the men are nearly all drawn from a well-to do class. In order to meet it every man who aspires to be an officer is bound to attend for a certain period at a federal college and qualify himself. The names of those who have reached the requisite standard are forwarded to the canton or district to which they belong, and the vacancies are supplied from these candidates by public voting. Thus a certain degree of efficiency is ensured combined with popular election.

We do not advocate the adoption of the Swiss method in its integrity. It would probably be impossible to induce many officers to forego their right for the honour of passing an examination. The more incompetent they might be the stronger would be their objection. But we do maintain that Government ought to insist that every volunteer officer above a certain rank should either show that he is thoroughly acquainted with his duties or prove that he has passed some time (to be specified) in the regular service or at one of the great military camps. Privates do not hesitate to repair to Hythe and go through weeks of hard drudgery in order to improve their rifle practice. Is it too much to ask that the same pains should be taken by officers to the end that they may not be wholly incapable of commanding their men? And besides qualifying themselves more thoroughly for their duties, volunteer officers ought to give their men the more frequent benefit of their presence than is now vouchsafed by many of them. At present, attendance at the same number of drills, and no more, is required of the officers as of the privates, in order to be reckoned "efficient" on the War Office books: but as the attendance of an officer is much more important to the discipline of the whole battalion than the attendance of a private, it is clear that a larger number of drills should be insisted on in his case. Again, if an officer fails to keep his regulation drills, and consequently to qualify as an efficient, in any year he ought then and there to lose his commission. Hitherto volunteer officers have been dealt with far too leniently, but the time has now reached an age when this indulgence towards them must terminate, and when more thorough qualifications must be demanded from those who aspire to hold command in the service.

THE TRUE SIGNIFICANCE OF TRADES UNIONS.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 31.)

England is unquestionably divided into two parties. These, however, are not Liberals and Conservatives, but those whose livelihood is assured and those whose morrow's bread is more or less uncertain. Now, if we are consistent, there is no force, that the agitation for the franchise should be pursued under a commercial organization, since the control of the representation is really desired chiefly as the means of determining legislation in the class interest of labour. If the Reform League puts political emancipation in the front of its manifestoes, those who pull the wires of the movement intend rather what they would call an industrial emancipation. Mr. Bright's motive force may be simply his hatred for a superfluous aristocracy, but most of those who appear to follow him while they use him are really aiming in the first place at the dethronement of capital. The part of his late speech at the St. James's Hall which received the most vehement applause was its most false and dangerous passage—that in which he asserted that had it not been for past misgovernment one half of the labouring classes would now be in the enjoyment of as much comfort as the middle classes do actually enjoy. Here he [illegible] of those of his auditors who have the clearest purpose. Universal suffrage is desired not so much as a satisfaction to the patriotic sentiment, nor as a relief to the wounded pride of freemen, but as a class weapon—a means of controlling legislation according to the supposed interest of the more numerous classes. "Quand les peuples veulent le souverainété tout près d'eux ce n'est pas peu rien, ils entendent bien l'accomoder à leur taille." Trades unions are much more than the accidental allies of democratic reform, they are themselves the real principals in the struggle. Industrial questions are in the highest sense political questions. Thus the letters of Messrs. Creed and Williams in the *Times* are weighty political documents, which oppose a stronger blow against the democratic movement than might a dozen brilliant orations in Parliament. The *Star* feels this, and hence its taunts against the cowardice and cowardice of non-union

BANKS.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co of London, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HANSEL AND SON.
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On London
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6 ditto 4 do.
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Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 15th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

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Messrs. CRAWFORD and HUSSELL.
London Solicitors.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, this Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, the Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realisation should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise agreed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
BILLS, REMITTANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondees.
COMMISSIONS.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of the interest thereon, at the following rates:—
On Government or other Securities, 4 per cent.
On Shares or Debentures, 4 per cent.
On Bullion received for safe custody, 4 per cent.
The Bank undertakes to purchase or sell Bullion on application.
Bills or notes payable on demand may be had on application.
HOURS OF BUSINESS.
Days of business ...10 A.M. to 3.30 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.
3rd January 1867.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).
બોમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ કંપની (મર્યાદીત).
INCORPORATED UNDER LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT IX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital ... Rs. 10,00,000 | Shares ... 2,000
Reserve ... Rs. 2,00,000 | Shares ... 400
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., *Chairman.*
DOSSABHOY NUSSERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL, Esq.
DOSSABHOY NUSSERWANJEE MODY.
Secretary.
D. MACPHERSON, Esq.
Auditors.
Messrs. CRAWFORD AND HUSSELL.
Solicitors.
Messrs. JOHN SEATON AND HORMUSJEE JEHANGEERJEE DADY.
Bankers.
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of the interest thereon, at the following rates:—
On Government or other Securities, 4 per cent.
On Shares or Debentures, 4 per cent.
On Bullion received for safe custody, 4 per cent.
The Bank undertakes to purchase or sell Bullion on application.
Bills or notes payable on demand may be had on application.
HOURS OF BUSINESS.
Days of business ...10 A.M. to 3.30 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.
3rd January 1867.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £735,000. Revenue exceeds £200,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £250,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been the prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HOWARD AVELING, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.)
Chairman.
FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
COLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
DON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon-Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PERLE.
Agents — EWART, LATHAM & CO.
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary—D. M'LAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
A reduction to English rates on the Rives Association Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Examinations. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Policies may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The "Wish Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from quinquennial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

AGE.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	Half-yearly.		Monthly.		Half-yearly.		Monthly.	
	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
20	16	3	2	14	19	8	3	7
30	20	6	3	8	22	0	3	14
40	25	9	4	6	26	0	4	9
50	33	0	5	13	33	8	5	14
60	46	0	8	2	47	0	8	5

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages :—

AGE.	CIVIL.			MILITARY.		
	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	25	24	34	34	34	35
35	31	29	28	36	37	37	37
45	39	41	37	43	43	44	45
55	53	50	51	55	55	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. M'LAUGHLAN SLATER, Secretary.
Church Lane, Bombay, 15th March 1866.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S,
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fitcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

NOTICES.

CHINA AND ASSAM TEAS OF THE SEASON.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have received by the China Steamer the annual selection of finest TEAS, shipped by Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and chosen by them for strength, delicacy of flavour, aroma, fulness, &c.

CHINA TEAS AS FOLLOWS :—

Black Teas.	*Mixed Teas.*
Finest Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
Souchong.	Souchong and Pekoe.
" *Pioneering Teas.*	Do. do. with
Orange and Flowery Pekoe.	Hyson (Green.)
Hyson (Green)—separately packed.	

In Packets of 1 lb. each and Boxes of 7 lbs. at Rs. 3 per lb.

ASSAM TEAS AS FOLLOWS :—
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply from the Teelwaree Estate.
Fine Souchong and Green Teelwaree mixture.
do. do. Black.
The Assam Teas are in Packets of 2 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes. Suitable for Messes, Clubs, &c. at Rs. 3 per lb.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—*Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned :—*

	Quarts.	Pints.	
Jules Mumm & Co's best dry, per dozen.	Rs. 44	Rs. 24	Terms Cash in one month. Monthly Accounts 2 per cents.
F. Geisler & Co's, per dozen ...	" 44	" 24	
A. de Paul's, per dozen ...	" 40	" 21	

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.
Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.
Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Mini-ture Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay

FISHING TACKLE
RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.
WINCHES, Brass, 1¼ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.
Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing Net.
ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.
ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Dace, &c.
LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.
HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, Eel.
Spoon for trolling and spinning Baits.
GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.
Gentlemen or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.
This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.
The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.
The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.
The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of home at moderate charges.
The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which is now on view :—
Bonnets in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.
Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.
Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.
Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.
Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.
Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.
Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.
Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.
Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.
Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs 2-8.
Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 16 to Rs. 18.
Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.
Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.
Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.
Gold Pins, Gold Balls, Gold Chains, &c.
Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each.
Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.
Opera Glasses, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.
Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.
Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.
Passementerie and Silk Bilts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.
Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussel-Net, &c., Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.
Mantles for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.
Mantles in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.
Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.
Bodices, in Muli Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.
Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.
Mantles, Wrap, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.
Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.
Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.
Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.
Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.
Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.
Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8.
Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.
Broche Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.
Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.
Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.
Crepes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.
Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.
Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.
Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 55 per dress.
Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.
Dorias and White Muslins, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard.
Pique, White and Maize, Rs 2-8 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Re. 2-8 to Rs. 4.
Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.
Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.
Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.
Frizettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.
Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.
Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.
Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.
Tartanas, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.
Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 130.
Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.
Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.
Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.
Tulle Ruche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs. 1-8 per yard.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.
Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.
Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per pair.
Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.
Maltese Braid Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, from Re. 6 to Rs. 8 per set.
Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.
Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.
Do. do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.
Winceys, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 yard.
JUST RECEIVED.
Ladies Kid Gloves very best.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CARE-FULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.
Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
January, 1867.

NOTICES.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.
ENGLISH EDUCATION.
MALVERN COLLEGE.
PRESIDENT AND VISITOR,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.
ASSISTANT MASTERS.
Rev. C. McDOWALL, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. B. DREW, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. MADDOCK, M.A., St. John's College Oxford.
Rev. E. RUDD, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, &c. &c. &c.
THIS COLLEGE is founded on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.
There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.
The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.
Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum; for Board at Masters' Houses, £60.
Full information on applicat on to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER, & Co., in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINLAY, & Co., London.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to the new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandize, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.
Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do.
Liqueurs do. do.
Cresse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.
Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.
Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.
Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English), and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chanuelliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.
Bagatelle Boards, Bricket Bats, Balls, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.
Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.
Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally. Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.
Plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Pine Tea.
Just landed *Thunderbolt, Dilbahar,* and *Dilharree.* A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.
Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Earthenware.
B. F. & Co. continue to execute on Commission the purchase and sale of Furniture and Stores of all kinds for their Constituents.
BROWN, FRETWELL & Co.
Byculla, 22nd January 1867.

FIRST PRIZE: Francs 625,000, of the Great States Loan Lottery, containing Prizes of 625,000 francs, 500,000, 375,000, 100,000, 75,000, 50,000, 40,000, 15,000, 10,000, 5,000, &c. &c. Nine drawings annually. The price of a Ticket for one drawing is £1 sterling, for 11 Tickets £10 sterling.—Orders executed and prize lists sent punctually. Remittances are requested in Bills, in London, Paris, or Marseilles.
J. C. LUSSMANN, Junior,
Banker, Frankfort-s-d Maine, Germany.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS. No 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—Mr. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as reconstruction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.
Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RAFFLE.—Mr. J. NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built by special order for the projected Bombay Exhibition, and is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and also capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Walnut wood, enriched with bas-reliefs and paintings on silk. This exquisite Instrument is furnished with ten Cylinders, playing 10 European operatic and Orchestral, and ten Indian, Airs and these may be indefinitely multiplied, Mr. NEUBERG having on his Establishment a skilled Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each Number.
Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be given in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular to subscribers for the same. Should be made to the undersigned without delay.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, viz.—Ladies' Work Boxes, Pocket Books, Writing Cases, Money Purses, Glove Boxes, Ornamental Jewel Cases, Leather Bags, &c.
BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.
PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.
FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.
WILLOW BASKETS.—A large collection.
TOYS.—English German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c. &c.
Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.
SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg that you will call a MEETING of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE INHABITANTS of Bombay desirous of publicly expressing their respectful and grateful recognition of the administration of His Excellency The Honble SIR EARLE FRERE, K. C. B., G. C. S. I., &c., Governor of this Presidency, previous to his departure for Europe.
—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

R. Couch.	Joseph Ascroft.
A. Grant.	George Scorgo
A. J. Hunter.	Mungaldass Narbookboy.
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Lyttelton H. Bayley.
Mithsel H. Scott.	Wasserji Cassela.
Wasserji Cassela.	Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.	Ardaseer Hormusjee.
Ardaseer Hormusjee.	A. D. Sassoon.
A. D. Sassoon.	John Wilson.
John Wilson.	John Connon.
John Connon.	Arthur Crawford.
Arthur Crawford.	G. M. Stewart.
G. M. Stewart.	Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett
Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett	W. K. Fletcher.
W. K. Fletcher.	Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.	Manockjee Cursetjee.
Manockjee Cursetjee.	G. M. Birdwood.
G. M. Birdwood.	George F. Henry.
George F. Henry.	K. R. Cama.
K. R. Cama.	Kessowjee Naik.
Kessowjee Naik.	Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Premabhoy Hemabhoy.	Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.	Namabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Namabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.	Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama.
Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama.	Narayen Wassoodewjee.
Narayen Wassoodewjee.	Dhan Dajee.
Dhan Dajee.	F. S. Chapman.
F. S. Chapman.	Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik.
Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik.	Harry Rivers.
Harry Rivers.	Hormusjee Nowrojee Wadia.
Hormusjee Nowrojee Wadia.	Hormusjee Framjee Mody.
Hormusjee Framjee Mody.	Dossabhoy Framjee.
Dossabhoy Framjee.	Andrew R. Scoble.
Andrew R. Scoble.	K. P. Cama.
K. P. Cama.	Wasudeow Pandurang.
Wasudeow Pandurang.	W. Loudon.
W. Loudon.	N. Fernandes.
N. Fernandes.	T. Waddington.
T. Waddington.	W. G. Hunter.
W. G. Hunter.	Javerlal Umiashunker.
Javerlal Umiashunker.	T. B. Johnstone.
T. B. Johnstone.	G. C. Reynell.
G. C. Reynell.	J. T. Wood.
J. T. Wood.	Vandravun Purshotumdase.
Vandravun Purshotumdase.	T. C. Hallar.
T. C. Hallar.	John Smith.
John Smith.	C. Watts Russell.
C. Watts Russell.	James F. Wright.
James F. Wright.	R. A. Dallas
R. A. Dallas	George S. Lynch.
George S. Lynch.	D. Robertson.
D. Robertson.	D. King.
D. King.	J. A. Forbes.
J. A. Forbes.	A. C Gumpert.
A. C Gumpert.	F. W. Lawrence.
F. W. Lawrence.	James Greig.
James Greig.	C. B. Reynolds.
C. B. Reynolds.	Rowland Hamilton.
Rowland Hamilton.	Raghoonath Narayen.
Raghoonath Narayen.	Jehangeer Gustadjee.
Jehangeer Gustadjee.	Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.	A. D. Robertson.
A. D. Robertson.	J. H. Grant.
J. H. Grant.	T. Jervis.
T. Jervis.	W. Liefswager.
W. Liefswager.	R. B. Barton.
R. B. Barton.	E. Ringley.
E. Ringley.	J. W. Young.
J. W. Young.	George Ingle.
George Ingle.	J. T. Annesley.
J. T. Annesley.	A. Law.
A. Law.	O. Muller.
O. Muller.	John Macallister.
John Macallister.	B. D. Sassoon.
B. D. Sassoon.	A. M. Gubbay.
A. M. Gubbay.	J. A Sassoon.
J. A Sassoon.	J. H. Peel.
J. H. Peel.	John Sands.
John Sands.	C. W. J. Cameron.
C. W. J. Cameron.	A. R. Simpson.
A. R. Simpson.	L. H. Boult.
L. H. Boult.	William Sim.
William Sim.	

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 11th day of February next, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon.
VENAYEK WASSOODEW, Sheriff.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, January, 1867.

NOTICES.

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